

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

RAMBUS INC.,

Plaintiff,

V.

HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR INC., HYNIX  
SEMICONDUCTOR AMERICA INC.,  
HYNIX SEMICONDUCTOR  
MANUFACTURING AMERICA INC.,

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,  
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA,  
INC., SAMSUNG SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.,  
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR,  
L.P.,

NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION,  
NANYA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION  
U.S.A.,

## Defendants.

No. C-05-00334 RMW

ORDER DENYING RAMBUS'S MOTION TO  
PRECLUDE THE MANUFACTURERS'  
REBUTTAL EXPERT REPORTS ON  
INFRINGEMENT

[Re Docket No. 2344]

RAMBUS INC.,

No. C-05-02298 RMW

Plaintiff.

V.

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,  
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA,  
INC., SAMSUNG SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.,  
SAMSUNG AUSTIN SEMICONDUCTOR,  
L.P..

## Defendants.

ORDER DENYING RAMBUS'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE MANUFACTURERS' REBUTTAL EXPERT REPORTS ON  
INFRINGEMENT — C-05-00334 RMW; C-05-02298-RMW; C-06-00244-RMW  
TSF

1 RAMBUS INC.,

2 No. C-06-00244 RMW

3 Plaintiff,

4 [Re Docket No. 1473]

5 v.

6 MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC., and  
MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS,  
INC.

7 Defendants.

8 Rambus has accused the Manufacturers<sup>1</sup> of infringing various patents. Each Manufacturer  
 9 has retained a technical expert to testify about aspects of that Manufacturers' products that cause its  
 10 products to not infringe Rambus's patents. This presages a consolidated trial with four experts  
 11 testifying that various different, yet substantially identical, commodity DRAM products do not  
 12 infringe Rambus's patent claims.

13 Rambus moves to require the Manufacturers to file a consolidated expert report and to  
 14 designate one expert to testify on the infringement issue. The Manufacturers jointly oppose the  
 15 motion. The parties stipulated to hear the motion on shortened time to maintain the expert discovery  
 16 schedule. The court has reviewed the papers and considered the arguments of counsel. For the  
 17 following reasons, the court denies the motion but places restrictions on the scope of the testimony  
 18 from the experts.

## 19 I. BACKGROUND

20 Rambus premises its motion on an alleged violation of the court's case management orders.  
 21 Accordingly, it is necessary to examine the applicable orders.

### 22 A. The April 24, 2007 Joint Case Management Order<sup>2</sup>

23 The April 24, 2007 case management order limits the scope of expert testimony as follows:

24  
 25 <sup>1</sup> The court collectively refers to the Hynix, Micron, Nanya, and Samsung entities in this  
 26 suit as "the Manufacturers."

27 <sup>2</sup> The court discussed the development of the case management order in *Hynix*  
 28 *Semiconductor Inc. v. Rambus Inc.*, 250 F.R.D. 452 (N.D. Cal. 2008).

1 Rambus shall disclose only one testifying expert on any particular issue. The  
 2 Manufacturers shall agree on, disclose, and offer only one testifying expert on any  
 3 particular issue common to one or more of the Manufacturers that is to be the subject  
 4 of expert testimony, so as to avoid cumulative testimony. If the Manufacturers are  
 5 unable to agree on a single expert for a particular issue, they may seek leave of court  
 6 to offer more than one expert upon a showing of prejudice to one or more party's  
 7 interests. Rambus may similarly seek leave to offer more than one expert on a  
 8 subject matter upon a showing of prejudice if it were not allowed to do so.

9 *E.g.*, Joint Case Management Order, *Rambus Inc. v. Hynix Semiconductor Inc.*, C-05-00334, Docket  
 10 No. 174 § 6(b) (N.D. Cal. Apr. 24, 2007) ("April 24, 2007 Order"). The court essentially adopted  
 11 this provision from Rambus's proposed order on the scope of expert testimony. *Compare id.* with  
 12 Docket No. 166 at 19-21 ("Proposed Order").

13 Section 6(b)'s context informs its application. Section 6(a) requires Hynix and Micron to  
 14 share with the other Manufacturers the materials prepared by their experts "[t]o facilitate prompt and  
 15 efficient preparation for the January 22 [2008] Trial." Section 6(c) imposes deadlines for  
 16 disclosures of expert reports and rebuttal export reports in advance of the January 22, 2008 trial  
 17 regarding Rambus's conduct. The case management order imposed a separate set of deadlines for  
 18 expert disclosures regarding the anticipated patent trial. *See* April 24, 2007 Order, Attachment C.

#### 19 **B. The 2008 Patent Trial Scheduling Order**

20 Following a jury verdict in Rambus's favor and the court's denial of the Manufacturers'  
 21 motion for a new trial on their counterclaims based on Rambus's conduct, the court requested the  
 22 parties to propose a schedule for the trial on Rambus's patent claims. *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 1950  
 23 (Jul. 9, 2008). The court issued its patent trial scheduling order a week later. *See, e.g.*, Docket No.  
 24 1963 (Jul. 16, 2008). That order set a variety of deadlines, including the close of fact discovery,  
 25 expert report disclosures, rebuttal report disclosures, and the close of expert discovery. *Id.* at 2. The  
 26 order discussed some issues regarding expert disclosures, but does not mention any limit on the  
 27 number of experts. *See id.* at 3. The order also noted that the "schedule proceeds on the expectation  
 28 of holding a consolidated trial" and set a deadline for parties to file a motion to sever. *Id.*

## II. ANALYSIS

#### A. The Scope of Section 6(b)

Rambus argues that non-infringement is a "particular issue common to one or more of the  
 ORDER DENYING RAMBUS'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE MANUFACTURERS' REBUTTAL EXPERT REPORTS ON  
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1 Manufacturers" pursuant to section 6(b) of the April 24, 2007 order. Rambus therefore argues that  
2 the case management order requires the Manufacturers to submit a single rebuttal report on  
3 infringement and present only one expert at trial. The court cannot agree for two reasons. The first  
4 is that section 6 does not show that the parties or the court necessarily intended for it to apply  
5 beyond the completed conduct trial. The second is that whether infringement is an issue "common"  
6 to the Manufacturers depends on how one defines "common."

7 Section 6(b) is worded generally, and it appears to impose caps on the number of expert  
8 witnesses that each side may rely upon. Its surrounding provisions, however, provide context that  
9 limits section 6(b) to the conduct trial held in January 2008. Section 6(a) requires the Manufacturers  
10 to share expert materials already prepared "[t]o facilitate prompt and efficient preparation for the  
11 January 22 [2008] Trial." This language regarding the purpose of section 6(a) originated in  
12 Rambus's proposed case management order. Proposed Order at 19. As explained by Rambus in its  
13 proposal, the court had previously expressed concern about the number of experts testifying in the  
14 conduct trial. *Id.* at 20; Tr. 57:24-58:2 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2007) ("I also agree with Rambus that  
15 there has to be some limitation on the number of experts to be utilized by the defendants, and  
16 Rambus, *in the conduct case.*") (emphasis added). Section 6(c) buttresses this limit on section 6's  
17 scope. Section 6(c) set the deadlines for these expert disclosures in the context of the January 22,  
18 2008 conduct trial. Section 6(c) did not purport to set deadlines for expert disclosures for the patent  
19 portion of these cases. On the contrary, those deadlines were sketched out in a separate attachment.

20 Even if section 6(b) was intended to apply to the upcoming patent trial, it is unclear as to  
21 how it would apply. Section 6(b) only limits the Manufacturers to a single witness on "issue[s]  
22 common to one or more of the Manufacturers." It is true that non-infringement is a defense asserted  
23 by each Manufacturer. It is also true that although each Manufacturer's expert advances a slightly  
24 different set of theories as to non-infringement, there is substantial overlap between these theories.  
25 But each Manufacturer has a different stable of representative accused products. The jury will have  
26 to make findings with respect to each Manufacturer's products. This means that the ultimate issue of  
27 infringement will be different as to each Manufacturer.

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1       Moreover, the Manufacturers' experts do advance some distinct theories as to non-  
2 infringement. For example, Nanya's expert intends to testify as to two theories that no other expert  
3 intends to advance. Hynix's expert has declined to embrace a number of theories advanced by the  
4 other Manufacturers. The court cannot speculate as to why these differences exist, but it must  
5 recognize them. This further undercuts Rambus's position that infringement is "common" across the  
6 four Manufacturers. Forcing the Manufacturers to retain a common expert witness in this context  
7 would yoke one defendant to arguments it does not wish to make. This may lead to due process  
8 concerns, and it strikes the court as unfair.

9       **B.      The Prejudice to Rambus Caused by Four Expert Witnesses**

10      Nevertheless, the jury's findings should be consistent across most, if not all, of the accused  
11 products because it is the court's understanding that the accused products are made to an industry  
12 standard, designed to be interchangeable, and functionally identical in most respects. Putting aside  
13 whether the case management order requires a common expert witness, Rambus argues that it will  
14 be unfairly prejudiced if the Manufacturers can introduce cumulative testimony from their four  
15 technical experts. Rambus argues this prejudice infects both the pretrial preparation period and the  
16 trial.

17      Rambus first argues that it will be unfairly prejudiced by having to take four expert  
18 depositions during the limited time remaining before trial. In its papers, Rambus submits that this  
19 will be wasteful because the depositions will be "largely duplicative." That concern can be  
20 addressed by having the Manufacturers identify prior to the first deposition which issues they  
21 concede are "common" to more than one Manufacturer. As discussed further below, the court will  
22 only allow one expert to testify on a "common" issue. It may be that these identifications will  
23 obviate the need to take all the expert's depositions, or at least shorten those depositions.

24      Rambus next argues that it will be prejudiced at trial because the jury will be given the  
25 impression that "the party with the greatest number of experts has the better of the argument." The  
26 court agrees that this could present a problem. However, this potential prejudice can be addressed  
27  
28

1 by the court's instructing the jury that the court limited each party to one expert on infringement.<sup>3</sup>  
 2 The court will also instruct the jury that to the extent that a non-infringement issue was common to  
 3 more than one Manufacturer, the Manufacturers were required to choose one expert to explain the  
 4 Manufacturers's analysis and avoid cumulative testimony. For example, it appears that all four  
 5 experts intend to testify that their Manufacturer's DRAMs do not infringe because they do not output  
 6 data in response to the edge of the external clock signal. Instead, each expert appears to intend to  
 7 testify that the DRAMs output data in response to DQ strobe. The court will permit a "lead expert"  
 8 to testify regarding the function of DQ strobe and how it may differ from the external clock signal.  
 9 That lead expert may then opine that his Manufacturer's products do not infringe the asserted claims  
 10 with the "synchronously with respect to" limitations. The other three Manufacturers' experts may  
 11 identify the DQ strobe within their Manufacturer's respective products but may not repeat the factual  
 12 description of the function of DQ strobe and how it differs from the external clock signal. Those  
 13 experts will be limited to opining that their Manufacturer's products do not infringe for the reasons  
 14 described by the "lead expert" without repeating the analysis.

15 To that end, the court orders as follows. At least five days before the commencement of the  
 16 depositions of the four non-infringement experts, the Manufacturers must identify all issues on  
 17 which their non-infringement analyses are "common" to more than one of them. For each issue  
 18 "common" to more than one Manufacturer, those Manufacturers must identify a "lead expert" who  
 19 will testify at trial regarding that common issue. The Manufacturers must also identify any non-  
 20 infringement issues unique to a Manufacturer. The Manufacturers may offer their own expert with  
 21 respect to these unique non-infringement defenses.

22 Whether an issue is "common" to more than one Manufacturer could no doubt generate hours  
 23 of abstract debate. The court is confident, however, that the parties can in good faith identify and  
 24 agree upon the issues "common" to more than one Manufacturer. *If* a dispute were to arise, the  
 25

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26 <sup>3</sup> By "party," the court intends to refer to five entities or groups of related entities: Rambus,  
 27 Hynix, Micron, Nanya and Samsung. For example, Nanya Technology Corporation and Nanya  
 28 Technology Corporation U.S.A. are a single "Manufacturer" in the court's parlance. *Accord* Docket No.  
 2335, Ex. A at 4-5 (Oct. 2, 2008).

1 affected parties will have to submit letter briefs and forgo oral argument, as the court will be  
 2 unavailable for oral argument during the period leading up to the expert depositions.

3 Obviously, this opinion cannot address every contingency. To provide guidance to the  
 4 parties, the court refers them to the following discussion:

5 It is not the province of witnesses to advocate the cause of the party who calls  
 6 him, nor to pass upon the questions of law and facts presented by the controversy.  
 7 Frequently an expert witness may be of much aid to the court in explaining matters  
 8 which can only be appreciated and understood by learning higher than the ordinary;  
 9 but his province is to instruct and not to decide; and even the instruction is of  
 10 uncertain value when it is colored from standing in the place of a partisan for one of  
 11 the parties. Usually the testimony of one competent witness on each side is enough  
 12 to insure a full and fair elucidation of what is recondite in the case. The voice of a  
 13 single teacher is worth more than a confusion of many tongues. And the expense is  
 14 worse than useless.

15 *American Stove Co. v. Cleveland Foundry Co.*, 158 F. 978, 984-85 (6th Cir. 1908). Unfortunately, it  
 16 seems that today's practice has lost track of this historical purpose. Nevertheless, this court has not,  
 17 and it will rely on these principles in resolving any disputes.

### 18 III. CONCLUSION

19 For the reasons set forth above, the court denies the motion to preclude the Manufacturers'  
 20 rebuttal reports on infringement. However, at least five days before the commencement of the four  
 21 expert's depositions, the Manufacturers must identify the "common" non-infringement issues and  
 22 identify a "lead expert" who will testify with respect to each "common" issue. The Manufacturers  
 23 must also identify any unique non-infringement defenses, on which each Manufacturer may offer  
 24 their own expert witness.

25  
 26  
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 28  
 DATED: 10/20/2008



29  
 30 RONALD M. WHYTE  
 31 United States District Judge

## United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

1 Notice of this document has been electronically sent to: counsel in 05-00334, 05-02298, and 06-00244.

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TSF

## United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

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Dated: 10/20/2008

TSF  
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